THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9184. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

Retirement of Lieut. Gen. Scott from Active Service.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE CABINET.

Visit of the President and Cabinet to Gen. Scott's Residence.

Personal Acceptance of the General's Resignation by Mr. Lincoln.

AN IMPRESSIVE AND AFFECTING SCENE.

Forthcoming Address of Gen. Scott to His Countrymen.

Gen. McClellan Appointed to the Command of the Armies of the Union.

The New Commander's Address to the Army, &c., &c., &c.

OUR OFFICIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 1, 1861.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SCOTT—SUBMISSION CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR—GENERAL SCOTT'S ADDRESS TO THE UNITED COMMAND OF THE ARMY.—Great interest was caused this morning by the retirement of the hero of the United States from active service.

The following letter from General Scott was received by the President on Thursday night:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 1, 1861.

In accordance with the general order of the War Department, I shall, this evening, cease to be the head of the United States Army.

I do so with the full conviction which contributes and distills the calmer hesitation and infirmitated may well increase the responsibility of the Chief Magistrate, and, meeting me in the heights, direction and the sacrifice of my long cherished wish to see the Union and these arms so the past cease, I cannot, fixed and unchanged, I shall be ever ready to serve.

The army will be in good hands, and I am sure that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, cannot be felt in the service long. I shall retire, should just now retiree from on best the great conflict of war, which, I have long foreseen, must burst in the existence of the country in the fields of Carolina, and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Chesapeake, upon which the entire country, and the world, are now looking with anxiety and hope.

Nothing, Mr. President, can be more gratifying to me than the cordial and kind manner in which you have received my resignation, and the ready and ready to serve, and, if need be, to die in the defence of the Union, and the Constitution, and the Laws, and the Flag, and the Constitution, and the Laws, and the Flag, and the Constitution, and the Laws, and the Flag

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Additional Rebel Accounts of the Ball's Bluff Fight.

Col. Lee and Major Revere, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, Prisoners at Richmond.

Southern Opinion on the Naval Expedition.

The Cultivation of Cotton to be Abandoned.

CORN VERSUS COTTON.

Trouble About the Tennessee Grain Embargo.

THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

LATE FROM PENSACOLA.

Wilson's Zouaves Occupying their Former Position.

Proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature,

&c., &c., &c.

We have received additional intelligence from the South, and are in possession of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 26th ult. The following is an abstract of the news:—

General Hardee has been commissioned as a Major General in the rebel army.

The Union prisoners captured at the Santa Rosa fight are in confinement at Montgomery, Alabama.

Lieutenant Hale, of the troops at Fortress Monroe, was captured while drifting in a boat off Pig Point battery, on the morning of the 21st ult.

A petition to the Legislature is being circulated in Panola county, Tenn., praying that body to pass a law for the purchase of the cotton crop of the State, and that payment in whole or in part be made by Treasury notes; that the cotton be pledged for the redemption of the notes. The petitioners further ask that, if this cannot be done for the State at large, that it be done for the county of Panola.

A secession newspaper has been started in Columbus, Ky., under the auspices of Pillow and his troops. Its title is the *Daily Confederate News*.

Another Georgia regiment, under command of Col. David J. Bailey, was mustered into service on the 21st ult.

Gen. A. S. Johnston has been placed in command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding any property leaving the State.

Gen. Van Dorn has been made the recipient of a superb war steed, magnificently caparisoned, as an evidence of the admiration and gratitude of the people of Texas.

When Gen. Lovell arrived in New Orleans, by his own request, he was not saluted. He said:—"Gentlemen, keep your powder dry, and spend it on the enemy."

The following rules are laid down for the direction of ladies at the South willing to knit socks for the rebel soldiers:—Get large needles and a coarse yarn; cast on seventy-eight stitches, and knit the leg ten inches before setting the heel. The heel should be three and a half inches long, and knit of double yarn, one fine and one coarse for extra length. The foot should be eleven or twelve inches long.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 16th ultimo says:—We understand the first two regiments of Sibley's brigade are now full. The third is forming. All companies that offer, up to 5,000 men, will probably be accepted.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BALL'S BLUFF AND BOLIVAR HEIGHTS ENGAGEMENTS.

COLONEL LEE AND MAJOR REVERE, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTIETH, PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 26.]

BATTLE AT LEESBURG.

The federals commenced crossing the Potomac on Sunday night, and continued to cross during the night. The fighting was terrible on both sides. The federals were well protected by heavy forest, but were routed three times at the point of the bayonet, and reinforced each time. The Eighth Virginia regiment charged and captured a battery of brass pieces, and put the enemy to flight. The federals made a desperate stand at the river, and were there slaughtered until panic stricken, then attempted to cross. Hundreds were drowned. The battle field is strewn thickly with the killed and wounded federals. Colonel Burt, of the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment, is badly wounded. The Confederate troops fought under great disadvantages. They endured a heavy march Sunday, with only one meal, slept under arms, in the open air, Sunday night, had only breakfast Monday, and fought all day without nourishment or reinforcements.

The *Appeal* contains the following despatches in reference to the battle and the disposition of the prisoners:—

RICHMOND, Oct. 24, 1861.

Five hundred and fifty-two prisoners arrived this morning from Leesburg battle. Among them are:—

Colonel W. R. Lee, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment.

Colonel Cogswell, Twelfth New York regiment.

Major Revere, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment.

Adjutant Pearson, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Revere, of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment.

Six captains and eleven lieutenants from the New York, Massachusetts and California regiments.

Considerable additional number of prisoners will be brought down to-morrow. Some report the number of prisoners at over one thousand. The lowest estimate is six hundred. No reliable details yet received in regard to the killed and wounded among the confederates.

RICHMOND, Oct. 24—P. M.

One hundred and sixty more federal prisoners reached here this afternoon. Passengers report that Leesburg is now in the possession of twenty thousand federals. The confederates retired under orders to evacuate Leesburg if the federals appeared in large force. Previous to the battle on Monday it is understood similar orders were issued, but Colonel Evans fought the battle notwithstanding. The confederate loss will not reach two hundred killed, wounded and missing. The federal loss killed, wounded, prisoners and missing is about two thousand. Several hundred prisoners expected to-morrow. Numerous incidents are related of gallant deeds performed by confederates. Men never fought with more daring chivalry. No official information has been received of the occupation of Leesburg by the federals. Gentlemen who left there at four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, deny the statement. In official circles the federal occupation of Leesburg is regarded very probable, even though not yet accomplished. Several gentlemen who were engaged in, and witnesses of the battle near Leesburg, on Monday last, say the rout was complete—that the panic exceeded that of Manassas plains. When they took to the river their heads appeared almost as thick as blackbirds. It is impossible to describe the scene or estimate the number drowned. Hundreds were shot while swimming and struggling in the water. Many left their clothing of all kinds, and they drowned each other. Most of our wounded are expected here to-morrow. The federal prisoners are expected to-day.

A private despatch has been received by Colonel Coleman, to the following effect:—

GRAND JUNCTION, Oct 25, 1861.

Despatches from Leesburg report seven hundred prisoners taken by the confederates. A son of Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, was among our killed. Captain Burt, of the Eighteenth Mississippi, was badly wounded. No officers were killed in the Seventeenth (Featherston's) Mississippi regiment. Our loss is less than was first reported.

The following is a copy of a special despatch to the New Orleans *Picayune*:—

MANASSAS, Oct. 23, 1861.

Three hundred prisoners have arrived here to-day from Leesburg.

Two hundred and ten others remain at Leesburg.

THE BATTLE AT BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

[From the Virginia Free Press, Oct. 19.]

The battle commenced about eight o'clock in the morning—the enemy having placed themselves in the woods and surroundings at Red Hill, above the lower toll gate, formerly occupied as an encampment by the Second Virginia regiment, before the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. Although the enemy were in large numbers, they were driven from their position with heavy loss, secreting themselves in a large brick house, unoccupied, belonging to Mrs. Wager, and other houses, from which they were soon routed and scattered in all directions. But two pieces of small artillery were used by the confederates—a large gun having broken the carriage upon which it was placed, and which was left and taken by the enemy—whilst they brought to bear large guns from the Maryland Heights, and afterwards rifle cannon. The loss upon the federal side in killed and wounded was not less than forty five or fifty, whilst but one was killed on the confederate side—a Mr. Summer, of the militia from Rockingham. A man calling himself Benajah Pratt, a corporal of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, was taken prisoner, and has been sent to Richmond. The Rev. N. G. North, of this town, who was near the scene of action, as a spectator, was taken prisoner by the enemy. The horse upon which he was riding was slightly shot, a ball passing along the line of his back bone, grooving the skin in its passage. Mr. N. is still a prisoner, but will doubtless be soon released. The enemy, in their flight, secreted themselves in cellars, and remained there until they were reinforced, when they returned with artillery, by which they were enabled to take our broken down gun. But for the accident to our gun the enemy would have been cut to pieces. As it was, however, they lost in their flight upwards of 100 coats and blankets, besides other trappings. Great credit is due to every command; and the militia behaved with commendable bravery. We learn that the reported loss on our side, as stated in the Baltimore *Sun*, is 150; and their loss 70 or 80. As official reports will be given by the officers in command, we have confined ourselves to a mere outline of the battle. Suffice it to say, however, the victory on the Confederate side was complete, the enemy making tracks in haste to Maryland.

WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

The *Appeal* copies the account of the naval expedition, as published in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and alludes to it editorially as follows:—

The account estimates the preparation largely, and it will be seen that the destination of the armada and the feats it is to accomplish are also announced with great perspicuity. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d states that a gentleman who was at Annapolis on Wednesday of last week confirms the statements of the *Commercial* with reference to that point. A very large military force had been assembled there with all the celerity of which the railroad would allow. The regiments were drawn, very many of them, from Washington, and comprised some of the choicest of McClellan's command, of both infantry and artillery. Nine transport steamers had arrived to convey them away, and others were coming. The opinion was also prevailing that the design of this piratical armament was to operate against Virginia, and that either the James or the York river was to be the theatre of its debarkation. The operations which have taken place in the peninsula, and the rumors from that quarter, leave it at the present time in doubt whether the surmise above stated has not already proved to be true. The article from the *Commercial*, however, is the federal story; as the *Enquirer* remarks, it is impossible to distinguish between what it tells for the truth and what may be divulged to deceive the South.

THE WAR AND THE CROPS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 26.]

When it first became apparent that a war between the North and the South was inevitable, the opinion obtained extensively in both sections that the South would suffer great inconvenience from a want of provisions, and especially of grain, upon which to subsist its armies. The planters of the South, devoting their energies to the cultivation of the great staples, to the almost entire neglect of the cereals, had so long accustomed themselves to rely upon the border States and those of the Northwest for their plantation supplies and provisions, that it was not unreasonable to suppose when the supply from those sources should be cut off serious inconveniences, if not suffering, would be the inevitable result. In the North, where the public mind was less informed in regard to the vast and inexhaustible resources of the South, it was confidently predicted that if the ordinary channels, through which the people had been accustomed to draw their supplies could be closed, and a strict blockade maintained, so as to exclude them from the hope of aid from abroad, they would be compelled to succumb, or perish from atrophy. Hence among the many schemes which have been suggested by Yankee ingenuity for the subjugation of the rebellious Southrons none commended itself more to the approbation of our enemies than that of starving the South into subjugation. To the efficiency of this humane project some of these journals still adhere, notwithstanding the experience of eight months of isolation has demonstrated that, within ourselves we have resources ample for every emergency, and that with judicious attention to their development the war may be protracted to three, five or ten years, and leave us in better condition to profit by the fruition of our independence than if peace were concluded to-morrow. Of all the necessaries of life we have abundance in our midst, and plenty smiles upon the land. There is no want, no suffering. There will be none. For this gratifying state of affairs we are indebted, under the blessings of Heaven, to the intelligent forethought of the planters, who, varying their crops to suit the new exigencies of the country, have each contributed his share to the great stores under whose accumulated abundance Southern granaries are groaning. For this timely action of the patriotic people let us award the just meed of honor, while we bow in humble gratitude to the Great Father, whose blessings thus far in the progress of this revolution have been made singularly manifest. We may now be said to have fairly entered upon the war. How long its prosecution is to continue is beyond the power of human wisdom to foresee. *To us, we say in all candor, there is nothing that indicates a speedy termination. A black cloud hangs like a pall above the horizon of the future, over whose dark border no bright winged cherub of peace shows its smiling countenance.* Unless a period is put to the contest by a counter revolution in the North against the fanatical horde who are hounding on Lincoln's bloodthirsty administration, we see no reason to anticipate its termination before the expiration of his Presidential term. The war will most probably go on for a long time to come, and *with a bitterness and animosity intensified by every new defeat the Yankees encounter.* In view, then, of the prospect before us, we desire again to invite the attention of the planters of the South to what is obviously the best policy to be pursued. We have so often referred to this subject heretofore, and with so much earnestness, that we have little to add to what we have already advanced. The season which has just passed has been one of extraordinary abundance, and nature, as if to compensate for any deficiency in the extent of land seeded, rewarded the labors of the Southern husbandman with an unprecedented harvest. But while we cannot reasonably expect another season like the past, the necessity for an increased store of breadstuffs, grain, beef and other articles, which enter largely into the consumption of an army, is likely to be greatly enhanced. *Every ear of wheat, every blade of grass, every stalk of corn, every potato and every bean which can be grown will be required to meet the increased demand at home and support the gallant army* now imperilling their lives on the field in defence of our liberties, our homes and our firesides. The necessities of the public defence, the voice of patriotism and the general interests of our section demand that we put forth all our resources to meet the emergency. To the planters of the Southern States this demand for increased army supplies appeals with peculiar force. In such of the border States as are not already the theatre of hostilities, but a small additional breadth of land remains to be dedicated to the production of cereals. In the others, the presence of the invaders will seriously interfere with the cultivation of the soil, so that the cotton and sugar States will be called upon to supply this deficiency also. By them alone can the demand be met. The country looks to them for relief. The appeal will not be in vain. The cheerful alacrity with which every fresh demand upon them has been met, during the progress of the present revolution, is ample guaranty of a ready response to any call which patriotism may make upon them. *There are other considerations, which, apart from the public necessities, obviously point to the policy of diminishing the production of cotton* and sugar, and devoting the lands thus left idle to the cultivation of small crops, to which we design to advert briefly in another article, and by which we propose to show that such a course will redound to the present, prospective and permanent advantage of the planter, as well as the advancement of the public interests.

ON 'CHANGE—BUSINESS NEWS.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 26.]

The Columbus embargo on grain and produce still continues to be a fruitful subject of remark. *Planters on 'change, from within the limits of prohibition, complain of the position in which they are placed by the embargo.* They say they have cheerfully contributed to the comfort of the army, and are ready to do as much as any in behalf of the southern cause, but they do not like being *denied the liberty of going to market—they do not like produce spoiling on their hands*, from the proceeds of which they should pay their taxes and lay in their supplies—and they do not like the idea of being compelled to accept of one price for their produce, while their neighbors beyond the boundaries get another and higher price. *There is a growing disposition to appeal to Richmond.*

Sales of wheat were made at $1 50—$1 60 was generally asked. Flour was firm at $9 a $10 75, according to quality. The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Monday quotes corn scarce and in demand at 60 cents, oats 50 cents, wheat at 90 a 95 cents for red, and $1 a $1 05 for white.

The opinion is very generally expressed that patriotic duty, wise policy and benevolent feeling, all require the planter for the coming year to *abandon the planting of cotton* for that of corn, wheat, potatoes, and other necessaries of life. Speakers expressed their desire that the planters generally should know that *the war is not to be the short effort of a few months that was anticipated*; that in this war the enemy's policy is to treat the South rather as a besieged garrison than as a force in the field. In the words of the New Orleans *Delta*, "the policy of the enemy evidently is to starve us out, to substitute for a trial of arms, a trial of resources, of endurance, and non intercourse. This change in their strategy has been prompted by the idea that the South is not self-sustaining; that it has heretofore depended upon other countries for many of the necessaries of life, and that as long as it pursues its old policy it will be driven to the hardest straits to save its people from extreme suffering. There is much exaggeration, of course, in this assumption of our adversaries; but there is this amount of truth in it, to wit:—that *if the South should during the present war and blockade continue in its old course, of devoting its land, labor and capital to a production which it cannot make available for the support of its people; if it continues to raise cotton and tobacco, which it cannot convert into money with which to purchase the necessaries of life, and is further prevented from such purchases by the blockade—there must be no little suffering and hardship among our people, and to thwart the new policy and strategy of the enemy, it will be the obvious duty and policy of our planters to abandon altogether or greatly reduce their cultivation of the great staples, in order to devote their land and labor to raising provisions and supplies which they have hitherto purchased from other countries.*"

To these words may be added the following from the New Orleans *Crescent*:—"*As for the raising of the blockade, with the expectation of a resumption of trade with Europe, it is an ignis fatuus for the present.* The blockade will only be opened after severe fighting." The *Delta* states that it is contemplated to call a convention of cotton planters at which a course of proceeding on this subject shall be decided on. It was observed on 'Change that if cotton planters proceed to grow cotton next year as they have done this, they will again have it on their hands, and find it impossible to turn it into money. More than this, if we should have two or more crops of cotton on hand when the blockade is opened, the planters, reduced to extremity for want of money, must rush their cotton to market. The European markets would be glutted, the price would go down, a glut of manufactured goods would load the shelves of dealers on the succeeding season, and thus the price of cotton would suffer a depression it might take years to recover from. On the contrary, if provisions are raised our people will be fed, the schemes of the enemy will thus be baffled, and the price of cotton will be maintained in European markets. This is a subject planters should well consider. We can scarcely expect another year to have as favorable a season as we have had this, and the price of provisions be remunerative; everything will find a ready market for ready money, and the cause of the South will receive a powerful support.

There is less attention given on 'Change to the subject of the approaching large arrivals of sugar and molasses than the matter demands. There appears to be a difficulty with many in realizing the fact that Memphis is about to become a sugar market. Attention is asked to

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New York Post Office

Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Mrs Mary; Addison Mrs Maria; Akin Mrs M M; Askins Miss; Allen Jane; Allen Mrs Mary; Ambury Mrs M; Ambler Mrs Sam'l; Andrews Mary H; Andrews Mrs P O; Armand Mrs C; Arnold Mrs F R; Arnold Rachel; Archer Drusilla M; Ash Louesa; Ashford Mrs C; Auburt Mrs M L

B

Bradley Bridget; Badgley Mrs Martha; Bachen Mrs Sarah; Barns Theresa; Brainard Annie C; Baker Mrs Mary; Ballou Mrs O S; Baldwin Mrs Homer; Banks Catharine; Bray Ellen; Baptist Mary; Barclay Anna J; Barker Mrs Sarah; Barnes Mrs Frances; Bell Isle Made Cecile; Hemis Mrs Alfred; Bennett Mrs Bell; Bennett Catherine; Berryman Mrs Lucretia; Best Kate; Biller Mrs S; Bridge Mrs Hal at; Brieve Mary; Bishop Mrs Mary K; Bliss Hanna; Bliss Mary; Boughton Mariah; Brown Annie E; Brown Emma; Brown Mrs Francis H; Brown Nellie Jane; Brown Sarah; Brown Mattie E; Brownlee Kate; Bernara Catalina; Boyle Ellen; Boyle Mrs Eliz'beth; Boynton Mrs A; Bruce Miss; Buckler Mrs Ellen

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—BOWLING ALLEYS AND SHOOTING GALLERY to let to a responsible party very cheap. Apply at 15 Bowery, in the basement.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE SECOND FLOOR OF House 336 Myrtle avenue, between Carlton avenue and Adelphi street. Inquire in the store on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—RENT TAKEN IN BOARD—The handsome four story House, elegantly situated at 108 Second place, to let or lease cheap. The rent will be taken in board if desired. The Court street cars at Fulton ferry go within a few steps of it. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON Bergen Heights, 15 minutes from the ferry by cars, at $12 per month, to a good tenant. Apply to S. N. GASTON, 119 Nassau street, room 16.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC House, 167 Prince street; modern improvements, in good order, fine location for a saloon, or would be altered for business purposes; rent low. Also several suits of Rooms, suitable for small respectable families. Apply to J. MATHEWSON, 647 Hudson street, before 9 A. M. or from 5 to 8 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 334 FOURTH street, 110 feet west of Broadway. Apply at 300 Fourth street, opposite Washington square.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT Building No. 50 Leonard street. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,201 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—TO LET, 4½ MILES FROM Harlem Bridge, on a macadamized road, 30 to 40 acres of good, well fenced Land, with five years' lease from April 1, 1862. Apply at Bridgewater Paint depot, 74 Maiden lane.

8TH AVENUE STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET.—Apply at 415 Eighth avenue, corner of Thirty-third street. Hardware stock for sale for city real estate. Apply at 333 Eighth avenue.

$8 MONTH—COTTAGE HOUSES, SEVEN ROOMS, suitable for one or two families, eligibly and healthily situated, fronting City Railroad, South Brooklyn, ten minutes walk from Hamilton ferry. Apply at 23 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

759 BROADWAY—TO LET, WELL FURNISHED Rooms, in suits for families or gentlemen, at war prices. Those who want a pleasant location for the winter will call immediately. Reference—John Lloyd & Sons, 15 Nassau street, or D. M. Adams, 51 Pine street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GOOD HORSE WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP—IS kind and sound; nine years old; price $75, worth $125. Apply at J. N. KEELER'S stable, corner of Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue.

A SORREL MARE, WAGON, SLEIGH, HARNESS, Riding Saddle, &c., for sale, separate or together, for what they will bring. The mare is a fine saddle beast. Apply in the basement of 49 Houston street, between Mulberry and Mott streets.

A GOOD HORSE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A family sewing machine, Robinson & Roper's patent; can stitch, hem, overcast, run and gather, same as hand-work. Cost $100. Horse must be sound and about eight years old. Address F. H., Herald office.

AN ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES AND light Wagons for sale by MINER & STEVENS, 73 Walker street, first door east of Broadway.

BARGAINS IN COUPES—THREE OR FOUR SECOND hand ones, that will be sold very cheap. Can be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS, 396 Broadway, One door below Walker street.

COUPE FOR SALE—A COUPE, BUILT BY LAWRENCE, for sale cheap, as the owner has no use for it. It cost originally $620; it can be bought for $330. Apply at Underhill & Flent's stable, 75 East Eleventh street.

FOR SALE—A FAST TROTTING, SOUND AND KIND long tailed black Horse, 15 hands high; also a bay Mare, sound, kind and excellent under the saddle; has been ridden by a lady during the past summer; trots and canters. Apply at the stable corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh av.

FOR SALE—FROM A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, TWO blooded saddle Horses, for ladies and gentlemen; very stylish, sound and gentle; good in double and single harness; one of them is a fine officer's horse, stands the fire and drum, is trained to perfection, and a splendid leaper. Price for both $400 net cash; or would exchange them for a stylish light Coupe or a Victoria. Can be seen at the stable, 51 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PILETON, BAROUCHE AND TEAM. Large, stylish horses. Apply at Junction stables, corner of Broadway and Forty-third street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, SOUND, GENTLE, and very stylish; also, an open Carriage and a Coupe, both in first rate order, with Harness, &c; all for sale cheap for cash. For further particulars apply at Fagan's Stables, 74 West Twenty-second street.

FOR SALE—A PERFECTLY TRAINED SADDLE Horse, well broken to harness, perfectly gentle, yet gay and spirited. Inquire at Belmont's, Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A NICE BAY MARE, FOR HALF HER value; will take coal in trade. Inquire at 524 Columbia street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HORSE, HARNESS AND GROCER'S Wagon; also, Scales, Weights and Refrigerator; all in good order. Apply at 120 Warren street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A BAY MARE, SIX YEARS old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind; trot in three minutes; flag tail, very handsome and stylish. Wanted, a work Horse, from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., five to eight years old; he must be all right. Apply at 226 South street.

HORSES TAKEN ON LIVERY, WITH FINE ACCOMMODATIONS.—The stable is well ventilated and healthy. Inquire at the Club stable, 28 Mercer street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, BELLS, &c.—A large stock of family Carriages, Buggies, grocers' and business Wagons, second hand Wagons, Sleighs, 50 Horses, &c., selling off cheap, at 10 Nevins street and 184 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

HORSE WANTED—15½ OR 16 HANDS HIGH; MUST be young, sound and free. Address Horse, Herald office, stating price and where to be seen.

PONY WAGON, HARNESS, &C., FOR SALE—WARRANTED in every respect. Apply at No. 1 Beaver street.

STABLE TO LET—ACCOMMODATION CAN BE HAD for a coach and two horses, with or without Board, in the private stable, 113 East Sixteenth street, near Stuyvesant Park. Inquire on the premises. W. TAYLOR.

TWO WAGONS—ONE NEARLY NEW, FOR GROCERY or express business, for sale low. H. L. SENDERLING, 37 Fulton street.

WANTED—A HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, TO MATCH one; must trot in three minutes, and be 15½ hands high. Apply at Montague's stables, 64 and 66 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, FROM 15½ to 16 hands high, not over 8 years old, and sound. Address box 192 Herald office, stating lowest cash price and where they can be seen.

WANTED—A LIGHT TWO HORSE PEDDLER WAGON, fit for carrying patent medicines. Must be in good order and cheap. Call at or address the Venetian Liniment depot, 56 Cortlandt street, up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG TWO HORSE EXPRESS Wagon. Apply to BENJ. F. BUCK, 322 Pearl street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, with no white, not over six years old, switch tail, a good traveler and bottom. Apply to HENRY G. PETERS, 1,432 Broadway.

$300 WILL PURCHASE A SPLENDID BAY STALLION, sound and kind, 16 hands high, fine action; beautiful saddle horse; has trotted in 2 40 on the road. A bargain for some person. Apply to GEORGE BACKER, Commissioner of Deeds, 63 Nassau street.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS FOR ALBANY, Troy, the North and West, leave Chambers street at 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 30, 5 and 10 15 P. M.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement.—Express train for Albany, Troy, North and West, leaves Twenty-sixth street station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST.—MADAME WILSON tells the object of your visit, gives magic charms and good luck for life free of charge; tells all the events of life, present and future. Consultations on business, marriages and courtships, travelling, &c. This is the most wonderful astrologist of the age. Give her a call, you will not regret it. No. 182 Allen street, near Stanton, over the bakery. Please pull the bell and walk right up stairs. Charge, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL.—LADIES who are sick, in trouble or unfortunate, can consult her with the strictest confidence. She warrants to cure the most aggravated cases of rheumatism in a few days. If you wish to obtain correct information on all events, call and see Mrs. MILTON, No. 184 Waverley place, corner West Tenth street, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, has a gift of foresight; tells how soon and often you will marry, and all you wish to know, even your very thoughts, or no pay; lucky charms free; her equal is not to be found; her magic image is now in full operation. 184 Ludlow street, below Houston. Price 25 cents. Gentlemen not admitted.

CORA A. SEMAN, INDEPENDENT CLAIRVOYANT.—Medical and business consultations day and evening; the science she unfolds so satisfactorily to all it is unnecessary to give illustrations of the astounding results. She continues at 239 Division street.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—MRS. ALEXIS, TEST MEDIUM and Medical and Business Clairvoyant, who has gained so much celebrity in Boston and other cities, can be consulted after 9 A. M. till 8 P. M., at 176 Varick street.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction? She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at 159 Thirteenth street, below Second avenue. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

READ THIS.—A PHRENOLOGIST AND ASTROLOGIST that beats the world, and $5,000 reward for any one who can equal Miss WELLINGTON, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in this city who truthfully gives information concerning losses, lawsuits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, trails, wealth, and who will reclaim drunken and unfaithful husbands. Miss W. is the only person in this city who has the genuine Roman and Arabian talismans for love, good luck and all business affairs, and are guarantees for life. Delay not to consult this naturally gifted and beautiful young lady. Lucky numbers given. Highly respectable city references can be seen at her residence, 101 Sixth avenue.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's ideal, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 90 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

45 SULLIVAN STREET, NEAR BROOME.—MRS. H. ROEDER, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in this city who truthfully gives information concerning lawsuits, journeys, absent friends, love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth, and is the only person who has the genuine Roman and Arabic talismans for love, good luck, and all business affairs, and are guarantees for life. Remember her residence—45 Sullivan street, near Broome.

165 BOWERY, NEAR BROOME STREET.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant and gifted Spanish lady; unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness; prescribes medicines for all diseases; tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen, &c.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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Volume XXVI.........................No. 304

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—SEVEN SONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HATTERAS INLET—JERSEY LAND.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS. Afternoon and Evening.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, SEA LION, AND OTHER CURIOSITIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON?

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—LA MAJA DE SEVILLA.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—MAGIC LAUREL.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, &c.—THE COOPERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—MASK BALL.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

New York, Saturday, November 2, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

Our intelligence from Washington to-day is of a most important and interesting character. Gen. Scott has resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and General McClellan has been placed at the head of the entire armies of the United States. We give a graphic account in another column of the scene which occurred yesterday when President Lincoln announced in person to General Scott, at the General's residence, the acceptance of his resignation, and expressed the sorrow which he and his Cabinet experienced at the necessity which compelled the veteran soldier to withdraw from active service in consequence of age and ill health. The scene was intensely affecting. Gen. Scott wept, and with difficulty tendered his thanks to the President for the kind manner in which he spoke of him and his services.

Gen. Scott will at once proceed to New York, and upon his arrival will issue an address to the American people.

Gen. McClellan was the recipient of a splendid ovation yesterday, upon his elevation to the high post of Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the republic. He has promulgated an address to the army, which we give to-day, characterized by all the modesty and terseness which belong to him. He accepts the heavy responsibility with diffidence yet with firmness, and pays a just tribute to the gallant veteran whose place he is appointed to fill. He relies upon the courage and discipline of the men under his command to restore the country to its integrity as a united nation, and crown the career of the American army, which it was the pride and glory of his predecessor to maintain with honor upon so many battle fields.

Intelligence was received at Washington yesterday from a fugitive that the rebels had erected strong fortifications at Centreville, and that their camps, numbering 50,000 men, extended from Manassas to within two miles of Fairfax Court House, having 10,000 at Manassas.

A new rebel battery, consisting of three rifled cannon, has been discovered on the Virginia shore, a little below Evansport, and a mile and a half farther down on the Potomac than any batteries which have heretofore shown themselves. With this exception there is no appearance of activity among the rebels in that region. The George Page still remains in Quantico creek.

From Fortress Monroe we have an account of the return of the United States bark Amanda from a cruise, in which she captured four prizes attempting to run the blockade—three of them being English vessels and one an American.

From the Upper Potomac we learn, by way of Darnestown, Md., that the rebels had pickets posted on Harrison's Island yesterday. At last accounts the main body of the rebels was at Goose creek, seven miles south from Leesburg, which place it is said they abandoned the day after the battle of Ball's Bluff, upon hearing that General Banks' forces had crossed the river.

Eight hundred rebel prisoners from Fort Lafayette arrived in Boston yesterday, and were received at Fort Warren by Colonel Dimmick, who commands at that station.

The Borussia, off Cape Race, has news from Europe to the 23d of October, three days later. The London *Times* again denounces the blockade of the Southern ports as inefficient, and asserts that foreign nations can recognise a "real blockade" only. In the opinion of the writer the Northern and the rebel States are equally to blame in interrupting the foreign trade in cotton; the Confederate government hoping, by retaining the staple to force foreign nations, "especially England," to "take side in the American quarrel." The Attorney General of England, with other members of Parliament, had spoken very earnestly at public meetings on the industrial consequences likely to ensue all over Europe from the want of cotton in England. Captain Jervis, M. P., insisted that the blockade should be broken by England; giving the extraordinary reason that there was no blockade to break. Quite a number of the cotton mill operatives of Stockport had come already on the poor relief funds for support. France and Spain are to land an allied army in Mexico, while England is to enforce naval reprisals—even to the length of bombarding Vera Cruz—against the republic, if reparation is not made to her government and people by its rulers.

General Dix, commanding the military district of Baltimore, has issued a proclamation, calling upon the Marshals to arrest all parties offering themselves at the polls who have been participants directly or indirectly, in the rebellion against the government, many of whom, he understands, intend to use their influence at the coming election for the purpose of furthering the interests of the rebels.

THE NEWS.

The Borussia, from Hamburg, via Southampton, on the 23d of October, was off Cape Race yesterday (Friday) morning, on her way to New York. Her news is three days later than that by the Europa. A telegraphic summary of it, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, is published in the HERALD this morning.

The Liverpool cotton market was very animated, not to say excited. The sales for the two days (21st and 22d of October) footed up 45,000 bales. Prices had again advanced from one-fourth to one-half of a penny per pound. Middling Orleans was quoted at eleven and a half pence. Flour was dull and had fallen six pence per barrel. Wheat and corn were also tending downward. Consols closed in London on the 22d at 92⅝ a 92¾ for money, and at 92¾ for account.

The general news report, which is interesting, will be found in the letters of our correspondents in London, Paris and Berlin, and the latest telegraphic despatches.

There is trouble brewing in Kansas, which may soon produce a second enactment of the border ruffian war. Jim Lane, with the assistance of the democrats, interprets the constitution of the State to the effect that an election for Governor must take place next Tuesday, while the present Executive and the republican party generally are acting upon a law passed by the Legislature, which declares that the election for State officers shall not take place until November, 1862. George A. Crawford has been nominated by the constitution men for Governor, while Governor Robinson and his friends are determined that no change shall be made in the State offices except to fill the vacancies until next year. Bloodshed is anticipated.

The section of the Third Rhode Island battery which was in the battle of Ball's Bluff numbered only fourteen men. Of these four were killed and six wounded. These were the men who were accused of cowardice.

The printing office of the *Kanawha Valley Star*, at Charleston, Va., has fallen into the hands of the government under the Confiscation act. The editor, who is now one of the ragged and barefooted followers of the rebel John B. Floyd, proposed to run his type into bullets for the rebels; but before he could accomplish his purpose he was forced to run himself into the mountains.

The State of Connecticut has now in camp over three thousand infantry soldiers, three hundred and twenty-five cavalry, and one hundred and fifty-six artillery.

The government has in service two regiments of lancers, two composed entirely of lumbermen, one of miners, one of railroad men, one of engineers and bridge makers, and one of mechanics.

The United States armed transport McClellan, Captain Gray, leaves the foot of Canal street this morning under sealed orders. This is one of the vessels belonging to the government which has the right man, whose ship is always in the right place at the right time.

The Port Surveyor has seized the ship Kate Dyer, two-sixteenths of which are owned by James Philip, of New Orleans.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed November 21 to be observed as a day of thanksgiving. It is the anniversary of the signing of the original compact of government by the Pilgrims on board the Mayflower.

Yesterday the work on the new Court House in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, was suspended, pending the legal proceedings to ascertain the right of the Supervisors to perform the work.

The number of vessels entered at this port from foreign ports during the month of October was 427, and the number of clearances for foreign ports 442. During the same period last year there were 435 entries and 354 clearances.

A mass meeting of the New York democracy was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. There was an immense gathering, with torchlight processions, bands of music, firing of guns, &c. A brief report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The Charter Commission held another meeting yesterday, when, for the first occasion in several sessions, a quorum was present. Reports were made from various committees. A resolution was adopted declaring vacant the places of David S. Jackson, James T. Brady and Robert J. Dillon. A lengthy discussion took place on a motion to adjourn till the first Wednesday in December, which was finally carried, and the Commission ended its meetings till that time.

Detective officers Farley and Tremaine yesterday succeeded in arresting several parties supposed to be implicated in the murder of Mr. Sigismund Fellner, whose body was found with some twenty stabs in the breast, about a week ago, at Port Monmouth, N. J. They discovered a portion of the money supposed to have been the property of the deceased, and the place where the diamonds were sold. The facts go strongly to implicate a young man and a woman.

A meeting was held at Irving Hall last evening for the ratification of the nomination of Washington Smith for Senator from the Sixth Senatorial district. Addresses were delivered by Hons. F. A. Conkling, Charles Spencer, Messrs. H. A. Cwdin, E. C. Benedict, J. Dayton, A. F. Dow and others. Mr. Smith's qualities for the office were freely discussed and enthusiastically endorsed.

There was a report in circulation in the city yesterday of the death of General Sam. Houston, of Texas, but we have received no verification of it.

The United States steam gunboat New London yesterday afternoon steamed down from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and has anchored off the Battery.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with a good demand from manufacturers. The sales embraced about 1,400 bales, a good part to spinners, with some lots on speculation. We quote middling uplands at 22½c. and Gulf middlings at 22¾c. The sales during the week foot up between 8,000 and 10,000 bales, over half of which was sold to go out of market. Flour was firm and tolerably active, with purchases for future delivery at full prices, and for some descriptions better prices were paid. Wheat was active, with sales on the spot and to arrive at full prices, though without change of moment in quotations. Corn was firm and in good request, with sales of shipping cargoes of Western mixed at 64c. a 64½c. Pork was in fair demand, with sales of mess at $15 a $15 50, and some uninspected at $15 62½, with prime at $9 62½ a $9 75. The stock embraced 32,000 bbls., against 40,000 on the 1st of last month, and 20,412 on the 1st of November, 1860. The stock of beef was 9,000 bbls., against 14,000 on the 1st of October, and 12,000 on the 1st of November, 1860. Owing to reduced stock sugars became excited yesterday, and a speculative feeling prevailed: the sales embraced 200 hhds., closing firm and at full prices. The stock embraced 25,604 hhds., against 57,907 hhds. on the 1st of November, 1860. Coffee was firm, while sales were limited. Freights were heavy, and rates favored shippers. Wheat to Liverpool was taken at 11½d. a 12d., in bulk and bags, and corn do. at 11d. a 11½d. Rates to Havre for wheat were about 22c., and flour at 90c.

BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.—People of the rural districts are beginning, we are glad to perceive, to come forward with subscriptions of blankets for the use of our gallant troops, engaged in the work of suppressing rebellion. There is a great want of this article, and those, everywhere, who have blankets to spare should emulate the inhabitants of our country towns in sending as many as possible, by Adams' Express to Quartermaster General Meigs, at Washington.

Retirement of General Scott—General McClellan Commander-in-Chief of the Entire Army.

General Scott has retired from the command of the army. Having arrived at an age allotted to few men who have passed through the same labors and vicissitudes of a soldier's life—having served his country faithfully, bled and suffered for her in the hour of her darkest danger, and leaving a military record to the whole world almost without a parallel—the veteran Commander-in-Chief yesterday tendered his resignation to the President. It was accepted with sorrow for the infirmities which compelled him to tender it, with deep sympathy for the wounds and failing health of the valiant General, and with a dignity which well became the occasion.

Speaking in the name of the whole people over whom he presides, Mr. Lincoln personally expressed the keenest regret at the retirement from active service of a man to whom the country owes so much. General Scott wept upon hearing the words of the President, and the whole scene, we are told, was most affecting. The matter was made the subject of a special Cabinet council, and upon deciding to accept the resignation of the veteran General the President and Cabinet proceeded to the residence of Gen. Scott, where the order placing him upon the retired list, with all the pay, subsistence and allowances of his office unreduced, was read to him by Mr. Lincoln himself.

The Cabinet were unanimous alike in their opinion that Gen. Scott should, under the circumstances, be relieved from active duty, and in their regret that his health should render such a loss a necessity. Gen. McClellan has been appointed, by the common consent of the Cabinet, Commander-in-Chief of the entire army of the United States; and it is due to the sagacity of Gen. Scott to say that he selected Gen. McClellan from the list of young officers for the important post which he has occupied at the head of the army of the Potomac.

With a patriotism which has marked his entire career, from the day on which he won his first laurels in the field to the present hour, General Scott has magnanimously resigned a position the moment he felt the least doubt of his physical capacity to conduct the military affairs of the country in an emergency in which the destinies of the republic were so perilously involved. How few public men have exhibited like patriotism, wisdom, sagacity or self-sacrifice!

In retiring, covered with honor as he is, and bearing with him the respect and gratitude of the entire people, he leaves the command of the army to the control of a younger and fresher man, on whom the administration has full reliance, and whose acts up to this time have entitled him to the confidence of the army he commands, and the public he is now to serve in so high a capacity. It remains now with General McClellan to show himself worthy to wear the mantle which has fallen upon his shoulders.

The American War and English and French Political Parties.

It is evident, from the present aspect of the political horizon in England, that the conservative or tory party are working to get the Palmerston administration into a tight place on the subject of the cotton supply and the recognition of the Southern confederacy. It is evident, from the speeches of members of both parties—and of these we have lately had no small number—that this is the design of the opposition. The London *Daily News* may be accepted as the leading organ of the tories, and it is full of fine promises and overflowing with sympathy for the people of the North. But will this continue if the liberals are defeated, and will the tone of the new government be equal to what it would now make believe? We think not. The tories would pursue just the same policy towards the United States that the Palmerston government is pursuing, and the end would be equally uncertain.

Mr. Lindsay, a member of the British Parliament, urged upon England and France, in a recent speech, the expediency of endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the Northern and Southern States. Mr. Lindsay evidently wishes to make himself popular at home; for there is nothing that either the British or French government would like better than such a separation. They would, in such an event, witness the overthrow of democracy, and at the same time preserve their own trade—the two great objects dear to them both. As it is, if they recognise the Southern confederacy, they will lose their trade, while, if we are allowed to fight our quarrel out, they will preserve their trade, but democracy, by force of the federal arms, will triumph. In our relations with foreign countries, therefore, this war gives rise to a struggle between democracy and the principles of trade. A peaceful separation would be all that England and France could desire. They would in that case not only get rid of a hated maritime and commercial rival, under the broad banner of republicanism, but restore immediately their own falling fortunes produced by this war. Already the exports to the United States from England and France have fallen off several millions of dollars in money value since the outbreak of the war, in comparison with the same period last year, and so long as the rebellion remains unextinguished not only will its disastrous effects upon European trade with America continue, but increase. As yet only the beginning of the troubles resulting from this war is being felt abroad. Thousands of operatives both in England and France, have been disbanded and manufactories closed, solely on account of the diminished exports to the United States. In France the producers are just now uttering a prolonged wail against the operation of the Anglo-French treaty, and crying out for protection; but this is only an artificial cause, invented to bide the real one. Had it not been for events on this continent the treaty would have gone into operation without any material objection being advanced against it, even by those who are now the loudest in their protestations. That the partial introduction of free trade principles, according to the terms of the treaty, will be ultimately advantageous to both England and France there is every reason to believe; but meanwhile it has to face the fury of these rabid protectionists, made doubly hostile by the almost totally impaired demand for their manufactures in America. And not only do the French producers complain, but the English producers are in as much fear of being overrun with French goods as the French are of a similar influx from their dreaded rivals across the Channel. When the dogs outnumber the bones there is sure to be quarrelling; and so, if money was abundant and trade flourishing, these protectionists would find something more profitable to engage their attention than snarling about domestic grievances. As it is, the American demand, upon which both countries depended to sustain the buoyancy of trade, is suspended, and they are out of both pocket and temper. French silks and British hardware will find but a poor and limited market on this side of the Atlantic, and the manufacturing industry of Lancashire, and also of France, will be greatly checked by the scarcity of cotton All this, added to the extensive failure of the French crops, and the consequent necessity for making large purchases of corn in this country, is certain to exercise a very depressing effect upon European trade; but with the termination of this war, and the return of the seceded States to the Union, commercial prospects will again brighten, and we shall experience the effects of the present period of comparative stagnation in a sudden increase above the average of foreign trade. Meanwhile the true policy of England and France is to bring this result about as quickly as possible, by withholding all moral and material aid from the rebels, and strengthening the arms of the federal government by allowing us to fight our own battles and preserve our blockade without interference. A peaceful separation is simply absurd and impossible. The Union is a sacred compact from which there is no divorce, and, whatever may be the machinations of political parties either in England or France, it will be preserved, as a shining example before the world of the triumph of the free institutions of a great and free people.

FREMONT'S CASE—ITS MISCHIEVOUS COMPLICATIONS.—The publication of Adjutant General Thomas' secret memoranda on the affairs of the Western Department, and of General Stone's report on the battle of Ball's Bluff, before they were even read by the President or the Cabinet, has excited a good deal of surprise and indignation. The first of these documents showed on the face of it that it was never intended to meet the public eye. It is true that, to cover the breach of trust involved in its publication, it was entitled a report; but, neither in its form nor in its mode of treating facts, had it anything of that character. No military man of experience and discretion would dream of giving place in a report, which must ultimately find its way into the public prints, to the statement of what subordinate officers thought of their general, or to their convictions as to the necessity for his removal. Still less would he be likely to quote such an opinion as that of General Sherman as to the military necessities of Kentucky and the number of troops required to secure the State from the grasp of the Confederates, seeing the account to which the information would be turned by the latter. The report of General Stone made its appearance in a condition which showed that it was incomplete, and that its publication was unauthorized. Had it been given to the press by Gen. McClellan, to whom it was addressed, care would have been taken to have several points cleared up that were left in doubt by this imperfect narrative. The fact that it was read for the first time by the President and Secretary of State in the newspaper, is of course not a very agreeable reflection on the present condition of our affairs.

The question arises as to the motives for the abuse of confidence involved in the premature disclosure of the contents of these two documents. They have evidently been surreptitiously obtained by some Mephistophiles in the War Department who is intent on throwing Fremont's command into confusion in the face of the enemy, and in creating suspicion and distrust amongst the leaders of the Army of the Potomac. It is easy to judge of the effect which such statements are calculated to produce amongst Fremont's officers, already sufficiently excited by the prospect of his removal. We shall not be surprised to find them followed by fierce bickerings and duels at a time when harmony of feeling and action are more than ever required.

All these complications would have been avoided if, when Fremont's removal had been decided upon several weeks ago, as first announced by the HERALD, that measure had been promptly carried out, and some able and experienced officer like General Wool appointed in his place. The President, however, hesitated and delayed its execution, influenced, it is to be presumed, by the politicians, who had their objects to promote by keeping their pet general in command. The fruits of this mistaken leniency are now evident, in the further embarrassments and difficulties into which the affairs of the Western Department are likely to be thrown by the premature publication of General Thomas' statements. The only remedy for these evils is decisive action on the part of the President. Let General Fremont be at once superseded, and with him will be removed the chief motive for all these intrigues, and the only obstacle to the successful prosecution of the campaign in Missouri.

MAYOR WOOD LOOKING UP IN THE WORLD.—Everybody knows what the *Tribune* and the republican journals have been saying of Mayor Wood, for the last ten years. They have vied with each other in reviling him. No politician has been so scurrily abused as he has been, and there is scarcely an offence with which these journals have not charged him. The *Tribune*, however, has at last come out and changed its tune. It says now, in relation to his veto of the printing ordinance of the Common Council:—

Every word of that veto message is the solemn truth. * * Our city pays a great deal too much for advertising, and is badly served after all, because there is no pretence of employing those journals which have most circulation. On the contrary, the most needy, or greedy, or servile, are preferred, and the result is a shameful waste. We have no suspicion that any reform will be effected; but the Mayor's message is no less sound and cogent for that.

Mr. Wood is, nevertheless, the same person now that he was ten years ago. He was no less efficient and energetic then than he is at the present hour. There has been no change whatever, or if there has been, it has been in the intellects of his enemies. In fact the alterations that have taken place in Greeley have been prodigious. After preaching abolitionism until he got the country into a war, he howled it into the disastrous Bull run conflict, and then turned round and prostrated himself before the public, begging for mercy at the top of his lungs. Now he has come out with an acknowledgement of the merits that Mayor Wood has always possessed, but which he has never before been able to see. He is one of the very best Mayors New York city has ever had. Whether Greeley and the other republican journals will go for him for Mayor in December, we are not yet informed, but they ought to do so, in consideration of the more correct light in which they are beginning to view his character.

THE ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY.—We are now within three days of the election, and the prospects are that it will prove the tamest that has been known for many years. The aggregate vote will be greatly diminished, and may perhaps not come within thirty thousand in the city, and nearly one hundred and fifty thousand in the State, of the number usually polled. There is, in fact, outside of this city and county, no contest. There are two tickets, on almost identical platforms, and it may be said that the candidates of the democratic party have put themselves upon even higher ground in their support of the war and of the policy of President Lincoln, than those who were nominated by the People's Convention. The issue is, therefore, an entirely personal matter between individuals, and involves no essential principle. In the city the aspect of things is different. All of the political organizations of the metropolis agree respecting the general national question, but a contest is to be carried on between the united democracy, under new influences, and vigorous auspices, which, but for the unfortunate differences about the office of Sheriff, would result in its sweeping everything before it.

Under the direction of Fernando Wood, Henry W. Genet, Street Commissioner Knapp, A. Oakey Hall, Oliver Charlick, and others, the Mozart and Tammany Hall democrats preserve a united front in opposition to the other factions, the leading one of which is the shoddy republican ticket, brought forward by the so-called Marshall organization, which labored so hard, in connection with the Union Defence Committee, to disorganize the administration and break up the Cabinet. There is no doubt that it will be swept out of existence, on Tuesday next. In all this it is now manifest that there is an entire reconstruction of parties, and that the old republican party is about to disappear from the surface forever.

MR. SEWARD'S REPLY TO THE LETTER OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—At the time when Mr. Seward's reply to the letter of the Emperor Alexander was made public we remarked that he hardly seemed to appreciate the importance of such an unusual act of imperial good will. The broad, generous and enlightened views of the Emperor, and the sympathy he plainly manifested for the cause of the Union, were not, we thought, sufficiently responded to in the very brief and coldly polite note of the Secretary of State; and it now appears that the Russian government and press regard it in the same light. From an article in the *Severnaya Pchela*, of St. Petersburg, we have an opportunity of ascertaining the effect which the reply has produced in official circles there, and it certainly seems to have been one of disappointment. It was expected that a document which set all political Europe in a flutter, and excited the ire of the British press, would, under the circumstances of the time and of both nations, have been treated as something more than an ordinary act of international courtesy.

The journal referred to remarks that it was a striking deviation from the usual forms of diplomacy, full of cordial sympathy, and intended to pave the way for a mediation between the North and South. It speaks of the uninterrupted friendship Russia has always enjoyed with the United States, and alludes to the offer of mediation in the war of 1812, which was accepted at Washington, but declined by Great Britain, as a historical precedent in favor of an offer of intervention now; and it concludes by saying:—"We cannot but think that if the government had received this proposal in the same spirit in which it was made it would have greatly facilitated the pacific termination of this unfortunate struggle, and we are sorry to find that Messrs. Lincoln and Seward have taken a different view of the case." All that it is now necessary to say to this is, that whatever opinion may be formed of Mr. Seward's note, the people and government of the United States heartily appreciated the delicate consideration expressed by the Czar, and that it will long be remembered in this country, and tend to cement still closer the friendship that has always subsisted between the two nations.

THE "LITTLE VILLAIN" A GRIDIRON PATRIOT.—We notice that Henry J. Raymond—or, as his former associates of the *Tribune* call him, the "little villain" of the *Times*—remains in the field and insists upon running for the Legislature. He has had considerable experience in the running line, and may do well in this race. He made excellent time at his famous flight from Solferino. The only thing that prevented his distancing all of his competitors was his entanglement in the elbows of the Mincio. He however so far recovered from the mishaps of that adventure as to make good time running from Bull run, not even stopping to save or pay for his broken carriage. With this training and practice he may possibly come out ahead in this race.

He has been nominated and is supported by the shoddy politicians—the organization whose leaders were foremost in the "Onward to Richmond" cry, and who, when they had forced the army into a Bull run rout, turned around and denounced in public speeches the present administration, more particularly Cameron and Welles of the Cabinet. His record just suits this class of politicians; for he has been constantly attacking the administration in the columns of his paper, laboring to get up a mutiny in the army, urging the adoption of the war cry of emancipation, and otherwise working to prevent the restoration of that Union which he so zealously, since 1850, has labored in season and out of season to break up.

He is now the nominee of the so-called people's party, an organization in which the leading jobbers are interested, where members of the Forty Thieves Common Council, Broadway Railroad patriots, contractors and shoddy operators have united together, claiming to have all the respectability and virtue of the city, but in reality a machine to bring to the surface and elect to office men who have disgraced the city as members of the Forty Thieves Common Council, in Japanese and other jobs, both at the City Hall and at Albany. Since he has failed in his scheme to supersede Lincoln with George Law, he has doubtless made up his mind to serve his friend Law in another way, and has now turned a gridiron patriot, and is anxious to go to the Legislature to secure the passage of a monster gridiron bill to cover the whole city, for George Law's special benefit.

CORPORATION ADVERTISING.—The Mayor of the city has very wisely vetoed the resolution of the Common Council, giving the Corporation printing to a newspaper of very limited circulation. He very properly recommends that the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen should revise their proceedings and consider carefully the whole system of public advertising. We understand that the ridiculous vote, bestowing the city printing upon the *World*, was produced by a union of the rotten influence in Tammany Hall, with the broken down piety of the *World* itself, and some remains of the shoddy contractors of the clique of Thurlow Weed. These three elements combined engineered the thing through; but a new era has now opened, and we have no doubt that the present Common Council, or the next, will adopt a wise and efficient method of laying the wants of the metropolis, and their own proceedings, before the people, and will change the old plan for one more in conformity with common sense, and sound business principles.

For many years journals like the *Post, Day Book, Sun, Express* and *Commercial Advertiser*, of the lowest business reputation and with the smallest circulation have been engaged in doing the advertising of the Corporation. This has been a great abuse, which we make no question is about to be swept away, and, if the members of the present Common Council have wisdom and sagacity, they will at once make a selection from the more extensively diffused daily papers, such as the HERALD, *Times*, *Tribune*, and there is no objection to the *World* being classed with these, and give the printing to these journals which can show the largest number of subscribers. Perhaps as few as two newspapers, would be enough for Corporation wants, and then the choice should be from among those that are circulated the most widely. The circulation of the *World* is very inconsiderable. Whether the *Tribune* or the *Times* has the larger, we are unable to decide. According to recent accounts they both of them distribute somewhere between twenty-five and thirty thousand daily. Of this we are not certain; but concerning the HERALD there can be no doubt. Its daily sale of papers varies from 105,000 to 135,000. The facts respecting it can be ascertained by an examination of our books, and we would recommend that the Corporation committees, having the printing question in charge, should themselves visit each one of the newspaper establishments and investigate not only the books of the HERALD, but of all the other journals which pretend to offer inducements for receiving their patronage. Every honest newspaper concern will be glad to exhibit frankly the account of its circulation, and the advertising of the city should be given, on strictly commercial principles, to those journals that have the most.

THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Some ten days or two weeks since the Mozart Hall democracy of the Fifteenth Assembly district nominated as their candidate for Assembly Mr. Thomas B. Connery, a worthy and upright young man, for some time past connected with our paper as city editor. The nomination was conferred upon Mr. Connery without his seeking it, or even mistrusting that any such honor would be conferred upon him, until he saw the announcement of his nomination in the morning papers. It is against the principles of this office to employ any politician, aspirant for or nominee for a political office, and, as soon as we informed Mr. Connery of that fact, he, preferring to remain in the HERALD office to launching out into the perplexing and uncertain field of politics, immediately declined, and his card will be found elsewhere.

Certain malicious and unscrupulous shoddy politicians of the district are, however, busy circulating the story that Mr. Connery was bought off by one of the competing candidates. If these busybodies have no other business than to travel around among the porter houses and grogshops of the district maligning the character of an upright man, they must be in a pitiable condition indeed. We have only to say in reply to all such statements that Mr. Connery is not that style of man. His character is far above their touch, and all the candidates and politicians of the district combined have not money enough to buy him. He is above and beyond the reach of all such corrupt influences.

LLOYD'S MILITARY MAP.—We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great military map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-Chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, 164 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. DIX, ORDERING THE ARREST OF REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1861.

The following proclamation has just been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1861.

TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL OF MARYLAND AND THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE:—

Information has come to my knowledge that certain individuals, who formerly resided in this State, and are known to have been recently in Virginia, bearing arms against the authority and the forces of the United States, have returned to their former homes, with the intention of taking part in the election of the 6th of November inst., thus carrying out at the polls the treason they have committed in the field. There is reason also to believe that other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged in similar acts of hostility to the United States, or in actively aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States, are about to participate in the election for the same treacherous purpose, with the hope of carrying over the State, by disloyal votes, to the cause of rebellion and treason; I, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me to arrest all persons in rebellion against the United States, require you to take into custody all such persons in any of the election districts or precincts in which they may appear at the polls, to effect their criminal intent to convert the elective franchise into an engine for the subversion of the government and for the encouragement and support of its enemies.

In furtherance of this object I request the judges of election of the several precincts of the State, in case any such person shall present himself and offer his vote, to commit him until he can be taken into custody by the authority of the United States, and I call on all good and loyal citizens to support the judges of election, the United States Marshal and his deputies, and the Provost Marshal of Baltimore and police, in their efforts to secure a free and fair expression of the voice of the people of Maryland, and at the same time to prevent the ballot box from being polluted by treasonable votes.

JOHN A. DIX, Major General Commanding.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31, }
VIA BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1861. }

The tug Ethan Allen of the great expedition, returned to Hampton Roads this morning, in consequence of rough weather on the coast below. She brings no particulars of importance respecting the expedition.

A flag of truce went up to Norfolk to-day, with twenty prisoners released some time since at Fort Lafayette.

The barks Gemsbok and Amanda have just returned from a cruise. The latter took four prizes, including three English vessels and one American, the names of which have already been furnished.

The Rescue is at Old Point, and will go to sea at once.

The frigate Roanoke is hourly expected from the South.

General Wool held a grand review yesterday at Camp Hamilton.

THE FORT LAFAYETTE PRISONERS IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, Nov. 1, 1861.

The State of Maine brought eight hundred prisoners, including those captured at Hatteras. About sixty are invalids, mostly typhoid cases.

Col. Dimmick, in command of Fort Warren, did not expect so large a number, and quarters were only in readiness for two hundred.

A large proportion remained on board during the night, but will be landed and provided with quarters this forenoon. Articles of delicacy for the sick are being liberally provided by our citizens.

MILITARY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THEIR RECEPTION IN THIS CITY BY THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS—BREAKFAST AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—SPEECHES, TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS, ETC.

The Twenty-fifth regiment of Massachusetts arrived in this city from Camp Lincoln, Worcester, yesterday morning, on board the steamer Connecticut, and were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where the men were provided with refreshments, the officers proceeding to the Astor House, where a sumptuous repast awaited them.

The regiment numbers 1,000 men, and compares favorably with their comrades of Massachusetts who have preceded them in the present conflict. The men are attired in the regular army uniform, and carry Enfield rifles. Accompanying the regiment are sixty horses, together with several ambulance and baggage wagons.

The reception breakfast at the Astor House was the occasion of quite an interesting and patriotic time. At half-past twelve o'clock the officers sat down to breakfast. At the head of the table several distinguished military and civic personages were seated, among whom were General Burnside and General Walbridge. The father of Colonel Ellsworth was also present as an invited guest, and was the object of general interest. Mr. Nathan Jackson, ninety-two years old, a resident of Massachusetts forty years, and of New York City, was seated at one of the tables. Mr. Jackson served in the United States Army under General Washington, and many a time touched his hat to Alexander Hamilton. He is a venerable white-haired representative of the old stock of Massachusetts.

As soon as the good things provided were disposed of, Colonel Frank E. Howe, agent for Massachusetts in this city, opened the speaking part of the programme in an eloquent address. He said:—

Colonel Upton and officers of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiment—In bidding you welcome, in behalf of the Sons of Massachusetts, to this city and to our hospitalities, my sensations are not wholly untouched by sorrow. We recognize you as coming from the homes and [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Latest News from the Various Divisions of the Union Army—Sailing of the Union Naval Expedition—Progress of the War in Missouri and Kentucky—Important Intelligence from the South—The Latest News—Markets, &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week will be ready this morning at ten o'clock. Among other things, its columns will contain:—The Latest Despatches from Washington City, giving an account of all the War Movements on the Potomac during the week, and the present Condition and Position of the Union Forces; The State of Affairs on the Potomac River; An Account of the Brilliant Charge of General Fremont's Body Guard at Springfield, Mo., resulting in the dispersion of the Rebels, and other interesting news in regard to the progress of the War in Missouri; The Latest Intelligence in regard to the Situation of Affairs in Kentucky; An Account of the Defeat of the Rebels at Romney, Western Virginia, by Gen. Kelly; An Account of the Departure of the Union Naval Expedition for some point on the Southern Coast; Important Extracts from the Southern Journals in relation to the condition of affairs in that region, and a resume of all interesting events relative to the War that have transpired during the week.

The WEEKLY HERALD will also contain the Latest Foreign and Domestic News received by Mail or Telegraph; Editorials on the Prominent Topics of the Times; Reports of the Condition of the Commercial, Money and Cattle Markets [illegible]

[illegible]

Cure Your Cough!—Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry; Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, &c. It is unsurpassed. Twenty-five cents per bottle, by the proprietor, CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, and McDonald's dry goods store, [illegible]

Pains and Aches Immediately Cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.

Pure Liquors.—Buy Your Liquors for wholesale or family trade at Fifteenth Street Distillery, established in 1822, at 235 West Fifteenth street.

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobacco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 212 Water street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1—6 P. M.

The money market is easier. The brokers are paying off their seven per cent loans, as money can be had everywhere at 6, and in many cases at 5 per cent. First class paper ranges from 6 to 7.

The exchange market gave way again to-day. The asking rates at the bankers were 107¼ a 107½, but we hear of very little business over 107. First class merchants' bills were offered at 106¼ a 106½. At these rates there is a handsome profit on the importation of gold from Europe, and it must be expected that it will come freely.

The features of the stock market to-day were continued strength, with a slight increase of real business. Prices were very buoyant at one time, and we should doubtless have had to report a considerable advance throughout the list had it not been for a collapse in Illinois Central, caused by the prevailing understanding that an assessment of five per cent, payable in February next, will be shortly levied on the stock. The price fell at the morning board to 62½, then rallied to 63, then fell back again to 62½. This was the weak spot in the market. The most popular stocks of the day were Hudson River, which sold at one time this afternoon at 41¾, an advance of 3¼ per cent, and afterwards closed at 41; and Erie preferred, which sold at 56⅛, with very large sales—an advance of 2 per cent. It is easy to understand the latter advance, as the preferred stock of the Erie can hardly fail to be worth much more than it is selling for next year: the advance in Hudson is believed to be merely speculative. The old and wealthy operators who are identified with the property are not understood to have anything to do with the movement. The other railway shares were generally steady. Toledo was ⅛ per cent higher, and Burlington and Quincy ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail rose ½ per cent, and was in demand at the advance. This stock has risen eight per cent within a few days, and is still ten per cent below the point at which it stood when the present arrangement with Commodore Vanderbilt was consummated. A dividend of at least five per cent will shortly be declared, making twenty per cent for the year. State stocks were steady to-day; governments firm. At the close the market was firm, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 94 a ¼; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 94⅝ a 94⅞; do. 5's, 1874, 84½ a 85; Indiana 5's, — a 80; Virginia 6's, 47¼ a ½; Tennessee 6's, 42¼ a ½; North Carolina 6's, 59 a 60; Missouri 6's, 44⅛ a ⅜; Pacific Mail, 90¼ a ⅜; [illegible]

[illegible]

and Milwaukee bonds with N. A. Cowdry (No. 29 William street), Secretary of Purchasing Committee, expires to-day. Those bondholders not availing themselves of the opportunity of obtaining new bonds and stock for those deposited will only receive a nominal dividend from the proceeds of the sale of the road.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was light to-day. The banks were reimbursed $649,000, and a call for ten per cent was made upon them for to-morrow. About a quarter of a million was received for Treasury notes. The following is the statement for to-day:—

Receipts	$2,061,298 38
—For customs	57,000 00
—For Treasury notes	250,713 00
Payments, including redeemed 6 pr. ct. notes	3,213,921 90
Balance	6,858,413 20

The Bank of the State of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, payable on the 10th inst.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $17,021,135 59, and the balances $1,384,148 15.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening says:—

The subscriptions to the national loan at Jay Cooke's office in this city, on Tuesday, were $50,000; and of this amount $50,000 were in one subscription, which is modestly entered as "Cash."

The Albany *Journal* of yesterday publishes the quarterly statement of the banks of this State, [illegible]

[illegible]

Stock Exchange.

[illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

Married.

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH GOOD REFERENCE wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Apply for her, or any other good servant, at the free (to employers) office, 16 East 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good city reference. Call for one week at 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

A SERVANT GIRL GOING TO HAVANA BY NEXT steamer is desirous of attending on a family during the voyage; good references. Address box 254 Post office.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WISHES A SITUATION as housekeeper in some gentleman's family, or she would sew in some kind family for her board. Address, with particulars, Mrs. Merton, station E., N. Y.

A LADY LEAVING THE CITY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining situations for three servants, who have lived with her for sometime—excellent cook, laundress and chambermaid. Call on Saturday, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at 40 5th av.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES THE position to superintend the household of a bachelor or widower for the winter, or would take charge of a house in the absence of the family, or would take a furnished house where the rent would be taken partially or wholly in Board. Is a superior housekeeper, with the best of references. Apply at 713 Broadway, room 12.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook and a first rate washer and ironer; has four years reference from her last place. Can be seen at 141 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A WOMAN WANTS A CHILD TO NURSE IN HER own house; has temperate habits and good moral character; can make a child comfortable. References given and required. Call for a week at 178 East 16th st., first floor, room No. 1.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY WISHES TO GET a situation as wet nurse. Call at No. 27 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer. Best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 205 Navy st., three doors from Willoughby st., Brooklyn.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for her nurse—a most excellent, desirable person—with a family going to California; she is a good seamstress, and would make an engagement for six months or longer, if desired. Address box 151 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

A WIDOW LADY, REDUCED IN MEANS, WISHES TO procure a situation for her daughter, aged 17, as general seamstress and to wait on young ladies, or would do light chamberwork; is a good, quick sewer, and of a cheerful disposition; unexceptionable reference can be given. Call on or address American Protestant, 163 East 19th st., corner of 3d av.

A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or general housework, in a small family; would assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 415 4th st., second floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a distance in the country; the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at 435 5th av., in the bakery.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent young woman, as laundress; does up linens, muslins, French fluting, in the best style; or will take a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, fully competent; the best city references given. Can be seen for two days at 292 4th av, near 15th st., second floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, who lost her baby three days old, wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Call at 559 1st av.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION—TO DO GENeral housework; is a good plain cook and first rate washer; good reference if required. Call for two days at 228 Sullivan street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a small private family; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 125 West 21st st., corner of 7th av., third floor, front room.

A COLORED GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as good plain cook. Apply at 84 West 30th street.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO OBTAIN SEWING IN a few private families; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Call at 313 West 16th st., near 8th av.

A FRENCH GIRL, EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, IS desirous of finding a respectable family going to California, to accompany as nurse, and is willing to make engagements for six or ten months in part payment of passage. Apply at 120 Greene street, New York.

A FIRST CLASS COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family; no objection to the country; can give nine years' city reference. Call at 81 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

A FIRST CLASS COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family; has lived in some of the best families in the city; can give the best of city reference. Call at 222 West 21st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COLORED WOMAN WISHES A PLACE TO DO general housework, in a small family; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Inquire until Monday at 43 St. Mark's place. Best of reference from her present place.

SITUATION WANTED.—A COLORED GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress or waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Apply at 70 Grove st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook and chambermaid; an American family preferred. Inquire at 210 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, a situation to do general housework; can furnish the best of city reference. Call at 5 Hester st., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO FAITHFUL GIRLS, who can be well recommended; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as infant's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen to-day or Monday at their present employer's, 23 East 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference from her last place; good home and small wages preferred. Call at 89 West 17th st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse, in a private family; the best of city reference. Apply at 443 Cherry st., in the rear.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY AT BOARD, WHOSE HUSBAND IS ABSENT during the day, wishes to engage a companion to remain during the day, assisting in sewing and teaching her little girl. One of an agreeable disposition and ladylike appearance, wishing such a position, may call at 23 Brevoort place. References required.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY AT THE old established and largest Institute, 138 Eleventh street, corner of Sixth avenue; neat, capable, civil women—German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times. Mrs. Floyd in attendance.

A LADY COPYIST WANTED.—A WIDOW OR MAIDen lady, not under 25, having a genteel address, writing a fair hand, and willing to travel, may address for one week, with real name and residence, Cosmo, Herald office.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOTELS, BOARDING houses and private families can procure honest and reliable help, with first class city references, at wages to suit the times, of all kinds, by calling at or addressing Union Employment Institute, 826 Broadway.

GLOVE SEWERS WANTED—AT 296 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn. Good plain sewers taught the business.

MANTILLA MAKERS WANTED—AT GEORGE BRODIE'S, 300 Canal street. None but the best of hands need apply, to whom good wages, with constant employment, will be given.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, AS CHAMBERmaid and waiter and to assist in washing; best of references required. Call at 85 Remsen st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, a young lady as housekeeper (English preferred). To a suitable party the highest salary will be given. Apply at 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO THE housework of a private family; must be a first rate washer and ironer and understand cooking. Call at 160 East 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR Scotch girl, to do general housework for a small family. Apply to-day at 346 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; ALSO, a laundress to do up linen, &c.; also, an experienced nurse, for places now ready, at good wages, at the Union Employment Institute, 826 Broadway. Those having city references may apply at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, AS NURSE AND TO do up stairs work; must be willing and obliging, with good city references. Apply at 317 West 22d st., in the basement.

WANTED—A GIRL AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID; one who understands plain sewing and is willing to make herself generally useful, and has city reference from her last place. Call at 46 West 35th st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 16 YEARS old, to do light chamberwork and take charge of two children, one a baby. Inquire at 601 6th st., between avs. B and C, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON A GROVER & BAKER machine; new patent. Also 25 cloak makers, at 253 Bowery. W. R. ROBERTS.

WANTED—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, AS WET nurse. Apply with references at 71 7th av., between 15th and 16th sts., from ten till two o'clock, this day.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO WAITRESSES, IN a lager bier saloon. Apply to-day, before 3 o'clock P. M., at 15 Bowery, in the basement.

THE TRADES.

STEAM FITTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL COMPETENT steam fitters. Apply to Joseph Nason & Co., 61 Beekman st.

TO ALE AND PORTER BREWERS.—A BREWER IS in want of employment; ten years experience in brewing, or would take a clerk's place in a brewhouse. Address J. Brewer, box 128 Herald office, for four days.

TAILORS WANTED—AT THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Building, 55 Hudson street, to make infantry overcoats. The best prices and steady work.

WANTED—A GOOD JOBBING MACHINIST. APPLY at 25 Cliff st.

WANTED—TWO SILK HAT FINISHERS, TWO GOSsamer body makers and two plush sewers. GLINES & CARRINGTON, 56 Beekman street.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD JOURNEYMEN SHOEmakers, to sew in teams on army bootees. Apply to S. L. Merriam, 41 Murray st., N. Y.

50 CUTTERS WANTED—AT GOOD WAGES; ALSO, 1,000 hands wanted to make uniforms, at advanced prices. JAS. WILDE, JR. & CO., 358 Broadway.

1,000 TAILORS WANTED—TO MAKE MILITARY overcoats; the best of prices paid. Apply at Bernheimer Bros., 193 and 201 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF FINE ADDRESS, GOOD education and shrewd practical business qualities, desires a position either as president, secretary, superintendent or agent to an institution or manufacturing company; is well calculated for a position of trust and responsibility. Communications addressed to M. F., care of B. F. Sawyer, Esq., 16 Wall street, will receive prompt attention.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SINGLE colored man, as coachman. City reference given. Call at 28 West 19th st., near Broadway.

A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER OR OYSTERMAN—is wanted by a young man, who is capable of taking charge of either; has been in the business nine years, and is not afraid to work; can refer to his late employer, for whom he worked three years. Call on or address John, 83 Cedar street, basement.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ATTORNEY AT LAW, FROM THE Western part of this State, desires a situation in a law office in this city, as attorney or clerk; was admitted to the bar at Rochester in 1857. Address H. Gose, 132 9th av., N.Y.

TO MERCHANTS AND PRODUCE BROKERS.—AN ACtive, respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, is desirous of entering into an engagement with a respectable house as manager or otherwise; is a good correspondent, and could influence a safe connection in England and the Continent. Satisfactory references. Address G. H. E., Assistant, box 100 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, IN A REspectable business, by a trustworthy man with good references; will give bonds if required. Address Useful, box 100 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING AGENT, to take orders, make collections and attend to settling old claims. Can be perfectly satisfied by addressing Elliott, box 134 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE OR FEmale, selling Lloyd's great steel plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square. Worth $10; price only 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by General Scott; worth $20, price $1. Lloyd's official steel plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 164 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PRIZE STATIONERY and Portrait Packets; excel all others. Contain portraits of ten Generals, Union Stationery and Gifts of Jewelry. We have two or three varieties, new and saleable; retail for 25 cents. Agents cannot fail to make money. Send stamp for circular. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman street.

AGENTS.—THE STORM INDICATOR, OR 25 CENT Barometer, foretelling the approach of storms with accuracy; neat and taking; of real merit. Sells rapidly everywhere, and gives an enormous profit. Sample sent by mail for 30 cents. Send for circular. HUBBARD BROS., 65 Nassau street, N. Y.

AGENTS CAN CONVINCE THEMSELVES, BY GIVING us a call, that our Union Package contains more articles than any other in the market. Agents wanted. Send stamp for a circular. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street.

BOY WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN; MUST KNOW HOW to drive and live with his parents. Apply at 294 4th st., near Wooster, between 5 and 7 this evening.

BAR BOY WANTED—AT NO. 3 9TH ST.; ONE WHO can come well recommended.

ENTERPRISING MEN WANTED—TO SELL THE Union Stationery and Recipe Package, an indispensable requisite in every town, city and village in this country. Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street.

WANTED—TWENTY ACTIVE AGENTS IN NEW YORK city, six in Brooklyn, four in Jersey City, and one in every county in the State, to sell an article wanted in every family. This is no humbug. An active man can make from from $4 to $10 per day. Apply to L. M. Bolding, 177 Canal street, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WHY STAND YE IDLE—WHEN YOU CAN MAKE $5 a day by selling our Union Prize Package? They go off like hot cakes. Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street.

WANTED—THIRTY EXPERIENCED LETTER CARriers. Apply at 3 o'clock, Monday, 4th inst., at Boyd's Express.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER, WHO understands his business, at corner of Canal and Eldridge sts.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, OVER 35 YEARS, OF ENergetic business habits, to collect in the city; good health, character and city reference required. Wages from $25 to $30 a month. Address, giving residence, K., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND A LUNCH COUNTER; one who understands opening oysters and clams. Apply at 77 Nassau st., between 8 and 12 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.

$5 TO $10 A DAY CAN BE MADE BY SELLING OUR Union Prize Stationery and Recipe packages. Everybody wants them. Each package contains 75 recipes, alone worth $1. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street.

$100 WILL PURCHASE A COMPLETE OUTFIT and instruction in a new business, learned by any lady or gentleman in a few hours, and pays from $1,000 to $3,000 per year. Apply after 12, at the New York Electrical Institute, 561 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME HOLLANDAISE DESIRE TROUVER UNE place pour femme de chambre, faisant tres bien les robes. Do tres bonnes recommandations de sa derniere place. On peut voir la personne au Clarendon Hotel, No. 118.

LOST AND FOUND.

A DOG LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOber 30, a small Italian Slut; yellow, with a white stripe on her breast. I notify the public not to buy her, as she is valued. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving her at the livery stable 46 East Fifteenth street, near Irving place.

FOUND—ON THE THREE O'CLOCK EXPRESS TRAIN to Boston, a Wallet, containing a small sum of money. The owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 8 Beaver street, up stairs.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY CLARK & FAULKNER on Thompson Bro.'s, dated October 18, 1861, for $23 33, and numbered 153; also, a draft drawn by Clark & Faulkner for $2103, dated October 18, 1861, and accepted by W. W. Baldwin, payable at the American Exchange Bank. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating either the above note or draft, as payments of both have been stopped. A reasonable reward will be given to the finder. JOHN PETTIGREW, 240 Fifth avenue.

LOST—VERY NEAR THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, a Pocket Wallet, containing a small sum of money and some papers and memorandums of no value to any but the owner. The finder is welcome to the money if he will return the wallet and papers to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Direct to Mr. Warner.

LOST—ON THE 31ST ULT., IN A TWENTY-THIRD street omnibus, a French Portemonnaie. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 731 Broadway.

LOST—IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THURSDAY night, October 31, a lady's small gold hunting Watch, without a crystal, No. 99, made by Agassiz. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 56 Crosby street, New York.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 9,146, DENNIS McGRATH, on the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the bank, or at 610 Sixth avenue.

LOST—IN A FOURTH AVENUE CAR, BETWEEN Twenty-third street and Broadway or in Broadway to 155, about 9½ o'clock on Friday morning, a Sum of Money, in $50, $10 and small bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Edward Schenck's, 155 Broadway.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 31, GOing through Twenty-seventh street, Sixth avenue, Twenty-third street to Tenth avenue, a Gold Cross, with initials M. T. C. As it was a keepsake a liberal reward will be paid for its return to 77 East Thirty-fourth street.

LOST—A GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT Book, No. 55,116. A reward will be paid to any one leaving the same at the Greenwich Savings Bank, Sixth av.

LOST—A SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RING, IN GOING from 108 Bleecker street to Broadway. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to 119 Fourth avenue.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG, STRAYED FROM 528 West Twenty-third street, Oct. 22; is of medium size, tan breast and under jaw, cropped ears, natural tail and striped feet. $5 reward will be paid for his return.

LOST—LAST EVENING, ABOUT SIX O'CLOCK, IN A Broadway stage, between the St. Nicholas Hotel and Fifteenth street, a package of Papers, marked Quartermaster General's office. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with Winslow Lanier, & Co., 52 Wall street.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—A LETTER DEPOSITED IN the New York Post office, October 24, addressed to H. M. Humphreys, Cashier of Stamford Bank, Stamford, Conn., containing a note drawn by Wells & Provost, at 60 days, from October 23, for one thousand dollars, payable to the order of, and endorsed by, Messrs. Clock & Miller. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as it will not be paid at maturity. WELLS & PROVOST.

STOLEN—NOV. 1, A LARGE BLACK AND WHITE Newfoundland Dog, with a scratch on his neck, also a white ring around the neck, and the end of the tail white; answers to the name of Spot. $10 will be paid to any person who will bring him to 244 avenue B. CHARLES LYNCH.

REWARDS.

$2 50 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid to the person who returns to 101 Tenth street a Gold Sleeve Button, set with pearls; lost on Wednesday last.

$4 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, IN GOING from the corner of Jay street to South ferry, a lady's black enamelled Breastpin, with pearls, in form of a dart, across the face of it. The pin opens on the back. The above reward will be paid on leaving it at 24 Beaver st. F. H. CRASSONS.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, about 2 P. M., in running from Justice Bedford's office, in Jersey City, up Montgomery street, after the Hudson City car, a small Portemonnaie, dark colored outside and red inside, containing $150 in gold, viz:—Six twenty dollar gold pieces, twenty-two one dollar pieces, one five dollar piece and one three dollar piece. Any person finding the same will perform an act of charity by returning it to the subscriber, it being all the money he had saved from hard earnings. NICHOLAS GISSER, French butcher, West Hoboken, N. J.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—13 TABLES, 8 BOWLING ALLEYS, IN complete order, with a run of business, for sale cheap; two rooms 50 by 100 feet. Apply at 627 Broadway, near Bleecker street, up stairs.

I HOPE THE PUBLIC WILL EXCUSE ME TO-DAY, as I have not time to write an advertisement; but tomorrow I hope I shall not be so busy. Billiards 15 cents per game. 120 Fulton street. SPENCER.

WANTED—A FULL SIZED BILLIARD TABLE, OF Phelan & Collender's manufacture, with fixture complete. Address, stating lowest cash price, Billiard Cue, Herald office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, NO. 5 Maiden lane.

DIAMOND JEWELRY FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A few desirable articles can be had upon early application to R. W. PLUMB, diamond broker, 512 Broadway. Office hours only from 9 till 10 A. M. and 2 till 3 P. M. Money to loan.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
MESSRS. J. & C. BERRIAN'S STOCK
OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 4, 5 and 6, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, the entire stock contained in the store No. 611 Broadway, embracing a very desirable assortment of House Furnishing Articles, elegant Silver and Plated Ware, fine London ground back Tea Trays and Waiters, superior Table Cutlery; Britannia, Willow and Wooden Ware and Japanned goods. Also a large variety of Fancy articles, &c., &c., the whole being the largest stock of the kind in this city, having been selected with care expressly for the retail business. The well known reputation of the Messrs. Berrian is a sufficient guarantee for the quality of the stock, and is therefore well worth the attention of the trade and others, and is to be peremptorily sold without any reserve whatever, for cash, in bankable funds. By order of the assignee. Catalogues now ready, and may be had at the above place and at the store of the auctioneer, No. 71 William street.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Over $12,000 worth elegant and costly Household Furniture, to be peremptorily sold at public auction this day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at private residence, 15 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—fine 7 octave Pianoforte, rosewood Drawing Room Suits, rosewood and mahogany Bedroom Furniture, oak Dining Room Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes and Etageres; Bookcase, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Vases, Oil Paintings, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Extension Table, Buffet, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Wardrobes, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bedsteads, Commodes, Washstands, Oilcloth, Stair Carpets, Sofas, Rockers, Bedding, &c. Also large assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO obtain first class Household Furniture at auction. W. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, this day (Saturday), at 2 o'clock, all the elegant Household Furniture, seven octave Pianoforte, Paintings and Works of Art contained in the large mansion house No. 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, consisting of rosewood and mahogany Sofas, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Couches, Arm Chairs, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstands, Commodes, Shaving Stands, Buffet, Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Shades, Vases, Clocks, China and Glassware, Silverware, Table Cutlery, Oil Paintings, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, McGraw Sofa Bedstead, Sheets. Also Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

MUSICAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Borussia Off Cape Race and the Mails of the Europa.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

The Blockade Again Denounced in England.

The Attorney General and Other Legislators on Secession and the Cotton Supply.

Prince Napoleon's Opinion of the Dissolution of the Union.

Rebel Army Officers Appear in Uniform at the Review on the Rhine.

An American Bark Abandoned at Sea.

Excitement in the Cotton Market and Another Advance—Decline in Breadstuffs, &c.,

The Hamburg steamship Borussia, from Southampton on the 23d of October, was off Cape Race yesterday (Friday) morning, on her way to New York. Her news is three days later than that brought by the Europa. A summary of it, telegraphed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, is published in the HERALD this morning.

The mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston yesterday evening, bringing our European files of the 19th of October, from which we extract the following interesting and important details:—

The London *Times* of the 17th of October, in its city article, says:—

The accounts from the Paris Bourse state that the operators have experienced a little recovery of confidence, and were disposed to hope that the crisis had been arrested. There is a general belief, however, that it cannot pass off without a prolonged pressure, the duration of which will be increased in proportion to the artificial attempts that may now be made to mitigate it.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrived at Compiegne on Sunday, October 13. The Prince immediately after paid a visit to the King of Holland. Their royal highnesses returned to Paris in the afternoon.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of the 8th of October, reports:—

We have received few authentic details of the inundations to fill up the general account I have already given you, but things seem quite as bad as they were at first described. A vast extent of the Delta is described as presenting the aspect of one sheet of water. The river has, however, fallen to twenty-four cubits. From the cotton districts, which lie chiefly beyond the eastern branch of the Nile, reports agree in stating that a large portion of the crop is lost or damaged, though it still seems impossible to form an estimate of the amount.

We are in receipt of advices from Japan which throw some more light upon the recent attack upon the British Legation at Jeddo. The number of assailants killed and wounded on the premises is stated as twenty-four, and the whole affair appears to have originated in the spontaneous desire of a band of men to "do the State some service," and so to render themselves famous whether they perished or survived. The accounts from Yokahama state that the British Consulate at Kanagawa is turned into a regular stockade, with a double palisade and numerous guard houses all round it, the entrance being guarded by armed Yaconins.

A letter from Canton of September 9, in the London *Times*, says:—

I believe that when the time shall arrive to take a retrospective view, it will be found that, taking into consideration the progress of railways, the endeavors made to stimulate the cultivation of cotton, the extension of the cultivation of tea, and, I will yet hope, the rise of a better feeling between the government and the settlers, the year 1861 will rank before all the years that have preceded it in the strides made during its existence.

The Russian corvette Novik, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Popoff, arrived at the Motherbank, England, at noon on the 16th of October, from Cronstadt, on her way to the Amoor and Pacific.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct. 19, 1861.

The English Government Determined to Observe the Strictest Neutrality in American Affairs—Englishmen Disposed to Think that They Cannot Depend Upon Any One Country for Cotton—Folly of the South in Trying to Form a Cotton Republic—France not to Interfere—Revolution in Poland, Hungary and Italy Perceptible, &c., &c.

Since I last wrote I have learned several things which convince me more fully than ever before that there is not the slightest danger that the English government will deviate from the strictest line of neutrality in regard to the war in America. The government of Jeff. Davis may do what it pleases, and expend as much money as it can command—which, I do believe, will be very great in amount—to subsidize and corrupt certain presses in Paris and London, but it will not be able to induce the British government to attempt to break through the blockade of the Southern ports. It is but a day or two ago that I had a conversation with a member of the House of Commons, who is intimately acquainted with Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell (or Earl Russell, as he is now beginning to be called) on this subject, and I assure you that he scouted the idea that the British government has any thought of interfering in our affairs. The same view of the matter was taken by an English nobleman with whom I had the honor to spend last Monday night. He assured me not only that the government has no such purpose, but also that the nation would not, in his opinion, permit it to make the attempt, if disposed to do so.

I am struck with the fact that there is so general a disposition among intelligent Englishmen to believe that the time has come to cease to depend on any one country for cotton. They are, therefore, disposed to consider the present conjuncture to be eminently favorable for securing the cultivation of cotton in Turkey—especially in Asia Minor and Syria—in Africa, to India, to Queensland (the most northern organized province in Australia), in Jamaica, and any and all other parts of the globe where this important staple can be cultivated. They wisely believe that it is not prudent to depend so much upon any one country whatever for an article of manufacture and commerce which is now so intimately connected with the prosperity and welfare of so many millions of the English people, to say nothing of other nations. They admit that the first year's deprivation of American cotton will cause much loss and suffering; but they are sure that it will be succeeded by a more permanent prosperity. The loss of the potato crops in Ireland, during the period of nearly seven years—from 1826 to 1832—was proved to be a great benefit to the people of that land, by teaching them not to depend so completely on one species of food when other species could well be cultivated. Most certainly this view of the subject is a correct one.

But what folly has led the people of the Southern States to risk all the evils and dangers of a civil war with the North, which, if it should last six or eight years, or even two or three, may so greatly, if not fatally, interfere with their future prosperity. And however the war may end—especially if it continue two or three years—it must effectually strike a blow at cotton supremacy. And what a fundamental mistake they have committed in aiming to found a republic, or any other government, upon cotton as its great staple of trade with other nations. They seem to think that all other nations may be made to depend upon their great staple. It would be well for them to think that they may, too, be made to feel that they may be ruined by their slavish dependence upon other nations. It is certain that these wise and enlarged views of the subject are every day gaining ground in the higher circles in this land—the lying oracle of the London *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding.

You will be struck with the more correct views on American affairs which pervade the recent speeches of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone. They are, depend on it, better exponents of British opinion than Mr. Bulwer.

You will hear of attempts being made in France—in its chief maritime cities especially—to influence the government by memorials and petitions, &c., to interfere with American affairs. Heed them not. They will have no effect. The Emperor knows full well the importance of not violating the great principles of international law. The French government will do nothing, depend upon it. The government of Jeff. Davis may send over as many "envoys extraordinary" as they please; it will all be labor and money lost. By the way, I may say that those who are now here are not men of sufficient character to make a great impression on people of superior minds in this Old World. Abler and better men must be sent. But who shall they be? Mr. Rives, of Virginia, could render them service. But he will undertake no such mission as this. It is only broken down politicians of the South who can be induced to go on such a forlorn mission.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* talks of rumored conferences being held by the representatives of England and Paris on American affairs. This may be, but I am free to say that I think the representatives of the "Western Powers" will soon have enough to "confer" about, without troubling themselves with the affairs of the United States. The political horizon of Eastern Europe is becoming exceedingly overcast. I have no disposition whatever to play the part of a prophet, but I have no hesitation in saying that everything announces a revolution, or at least an attempt to make one, in Poland before many months—perhaps before many weeks—pass away. The Russian government is demented.

Hungary, too, is on the point of revolution. This double movement will probably be simultaneous. And then Italy will begin to move for the possession of Venetia. O, what times are coming! Certainly not the "good time" which some have expected. That will come, too, but later. I have ever believed that this world is governed by an infinitely wise Being, who knows full well to what end He is directing all events. Eastern Europe, I think, will be in a blaze before six months pass away. Garibaldi was right to resist the almost irresistible eloquence of Mr. and Mrs. Quiggle (our late masculine and feminine Consuls at Antwerp, but who, I understand, are about to transport themselves to the American shores) and remain in or near Italy, watching the current of events. General McClellan can as well perform the functions of Commander-in-Chief on the banks of the Potomac, and let the Liberator of Italy remain on this side of the ocean; for he certainly will be likely to have enough to do in these parts before long, unless I read altogether amiss the "signs of the times."

LONDON, Oct. 19, 1861.

French Officers Forbidden to Enlist in the Union Army—More English Officers Going to America—Great Britain True to the Union at Heart, &c.

Your friend Louis Napoleon will not allow French officers to enter your army. Is he afraid that they will be dazzled by the brave deeds of the two young Princes who, with the chivalrous feelings of their race, have chosen to win their golden spurs under the Star Spangled Banner? or does he need all the adventurous captains of his host for some great enterprise nearer home?

Well, you will have plenty of British soldiers of fortune ere long, if all I hear be true. I find none speaking of joining the rebels, but there are many about to take their departure to place their experience and knowledge at the disposal of McClellan. The heart of England, in despite of cotton and the cottonites, and a portion of her aristocracy, is with the North. So is not that of despotic Europe, or rather the European despots. These latter desire to see the war prolonged, and reverses on both sides, in order that republicanism may be humbled and weakened, and possibly destroyed.

There are some quaint reasoners here, who profess to wish well to the South, because, say they, the South has as much right to secede as the United States originally to cast off the dominion of the mother country. Yet these men, had they lived in the time of your great secession, would have hanged Washington had they caught him. Noble lords and members of Parliament are busy everywhere spouting their sentiments on the public affairs. Many legislators, whose sweet voices are unheard in Parliament, have the satisfaction of reading their slip-slop ideas expressed in mediocre language in the morning papers.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1861.

Prince Napoleon Believes the Union Broken—His Report to the Emperor—The Food and Cotton Supplies—The Duke d'Aumale's Letter, &c.

I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, as to the favorable report Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South. The fact is now notorious, and the language he has held to more than one of the Ministers here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The *Constitutionnel* of this morning inserts a letter from Manassas, flatly contradicting all that has been said about scarcity of food or difficulties of any sort among the rebels.

We are all watching with the most intense interest your military movements, and, whatever may be the views of the government, I am now more than ever satisfied that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did not believe—

1. In the power of the federal army to gain any important victory over that of the confederation.

2. That, admitting the possibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its object as before.

3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in an early recognition of the South. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating this, as I am sure my information is authentic.

The government is very uneasy about the harvest returns, and again and again assurances are put forth by its semi-official organs that no effort shall be wanting to lower the present price of bread. It is its apprehensions on this head that renders it so anxious about the cotton supply, the assurance of which it sees only in a recognition of the rebel States. A complete understanding exists between England and France on the subject, and any disaster to the Union army will be followed instanter by an acknowledgment of the South. Nay, I am by no means sure that even a victory and route under the auspices of General McClellan would alter the matter.

The speculations concerning the motives of the grandsons of Louis Philippe for uniting their swords to the great Northern cause are not in the least curtailed by the publication of a note from the Duc d'Aumale, whose brilliant passage at arms with Plomb-Plomb has made him so great a favorite in France, stating that the "smell of powder" accounts for everything, and that his "young friend's conduct in joining the federal army has his hearty approval." People will have it that there is something more than meeteth. What, it is said, if America, tired, like France, of the republican experiment, which was only good for days when a public press had no existence, and which even then invariably subsided into monarchy—what if it should elect for its head a Prince of the House of Orleans? It is possible that under such circumstances the stray sheep of the Union might once more gather round its ancient flag, and an empire spring up that would ultimately shake the power of both France and England to the core. In the event, too, of the Count de Paris recovering his own, while his brother wielded the gigantic power of America, what would be the position of England?

PARIS, Oct. 16, 1861.

Excitement Concerning the Orleans Union Commissions—The Moral and Political Influence of the Step—A Rebuke from France to the British Sympathizers with the Rebels—Bonaparte's Designs on Canada and the Consequences of their Fulfilment—Francis the Second, of Naples, as King of Mexico, &c.

The Orleans Princes have caused a great outcry in Europe. The English press cannot forgive them for siding with the Northern States in the present struggle. Such an example, it is felt, will have a great moral effect on all Europe; and the secret, the underhanded, the vile enemies of our glorious country spit out their venom at those noble Princes—those unfortunate young men, deserving of praise and commendation, instead of the abuse that is showered upon them. The London *Post*—the organ of Lord Palmerston and organ of M. de Persigny also—has had its fling at the Princes; it was violent and abusive, but at least the worthy Jenkinses of the fashionable sheet kept within bounds their anger, envy, spite and malice; but, then, the London *Times*, that thoroughly inconsistent journal, that weathercock of British opinion in its most selfish, prejudiced state, takes up the theme and gets off a leader, than which a more offensive production was seldom read.

The very violence of these attacks defeats their object. The people here feel that a shameful onslaught is made upon a great people, now struggling with misfortune, and besides, a large class in France will feel their sympathies go with a cause espoused by the Orleans Princes. The *Opinion Nationale* of last evening contains the following rebuke addressed to the English papers:—

"Several English journals, and more especially the *Morning Post*, have, apropos of the enrolment of the Orleans Princes in the federal army, written upon that subject leaders of a violence for which one would vainly seek a reason, were it not apparent that the secret sympathies and interests of the manufacturers of Albion are in favor of the Southern confederacy."

The *Opinion Nationale* further adds:—"The cotton question is no doubt a grave one, but that is no reason why the volunteers of the Union should be styled condottieri, or filibusters." While speaking of Prince Napoleon's organ I must call your attention to the following fact:—

The *Opinion Nationale* is publishing a series of leaders, all tending to show that Canada is essentially French, was discovered by the French, and should once more be French. There are not wanting people here to assert that Prince Napoleon would not object to reign over the Canadians, and that his visit to the United States and Canada was first undertaken with that idea en tete. Such a course of policy would entail a mighty, a gigantic plan. The alliance of France with the Northern States of America, offensive and defensive; a war with England and all its consequences, and all this would be done by France, who would aid the United States to fight England, or rather the latter should promise to help France, who, for her share of the danger and expense of war, would have Canada.

In juxtaposition to these rumors is the fact that the Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, St. Etienne, Mulhouse, &c., have petitioned this government to at once recognize the Southern States, and thus put an end to the impending ruin of those manufacturing French towns.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin has the following in its resume of affairs as they appear at present. The *Morning Herald* and *Daily News* of London quite agree with the *Freeman's*.—The prostration of trade in France consequent on the American war is about to become operative in an effort at resuscitation, by means of recognizing the Southern confederation and raising the blockade. To this mission, we learn, several French chambers of commerce have applied themselves, and, it is added, they contemplate invoking the cooperation of the British Legislature. It is, of course, difficult to conjecture what line of policy the British government would adopt under such circumstances, but the public would not be much surprised if it found the much-vaunted and greatly-illused policy of "non-intervention" abandoned by the English Cabinet to accommodate "our august ally" through the manufacturers of Lyons, Rouen, &c., whose trade has been all but ruined by means of the blockade.

You will not be surprised to hear it announced that this government is not at all pleased with the Washington Cabinet for having allowed the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres to take service in the federal army, and that it is rumored here representations will probably be made on the subject to President Lincoln through the French Minister at Washington. I do not believe that any such course will be pursued by the Emperor, who must know that the Lincoln Cabinet acted as it saw fit; has no reasons to give why it did so, and that he might subject himself to an answer that would not be gratifying were he to attempt to dictate.

The London *Times* gives credence to a singular rumor. It says that the Emperor Napoleon will end the Italian question, as well as that of intervention in Mexico, by placing Francis II., Bombino, as King of Mexico. All this is very well; but Spain will no doubt yet receive a lesson from the United States government that will contribute to keep her quiet, should future troubles occur in Northern America.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, 1861.

Southern Rebel Military Officers Present at the Review on the Rhine—A Question from the United States Minister.

The United States Minister at this Court is understood to have made inquiries of the competent authorities whether there was any foundation for the statement contained in Prussian and foreign journals that two officers, with commissions in the army of the Southern confederacy, and in the uniform of the same, had been present at the reviews on the Rhine, and admitted into the suite of the King. He is said to have received the reply that the Prussian military staff had no cognizance of any such officers, and that if they had attended at the reviews it could only have been in the quality of private individuals.

"If this representation of the case be correct," observes the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, "it would be the more satisfactory, inasmuch as a contrary proceeding would not only have betrayed a want of political principle, but would have been repugnant to the feelings of the Prussians, and the whole German people, who could not approve of courtesies shown by any German State to a government of rebels who to perpetuate the slavery of the blacks, have violated the rights of the white man, and against whom, at this moment, at least 45,000 Germans are in arms, many of whom have already fallen in the contest."

I believe the truth of the matter is that the Southern gentlemen alluded to, one of whom was formerly connected with the United States embassy at Berlin, were taken for officers of the United States Army, and treated as such.

Newspaper Accounts.

EARL RUSSELL'S SPEECH ON ENGLAND'S POLICY IN THE WAR.

[From the London Times, Oct. 17.]

The conclusion Lord Russell draws is the only obscure part of his speech. That conclusion is, that it is the duty of this country to see whether this sanguinary contest cannot be put an end to. It cannot be our duty to do anything impossible, and *we presume, therefore, Lord Russell must see some means by which England may hope to attain this object.* What those means are we cannot even guess. We have no right, no wish, perhaps no power, to interpose force; and, as for persuasion, we seem to have every reason for thinking that ours is the very last voice to which America would listen. Still, these words were probably not spoken at random, and we are sure the whole country will agree with Lord Russell that, if it is in our power to put an end to the civil war in America we ought certainly to do so, though we believe there are just as many who will entirely withhold their belief from the supposition. Lord Russell may expect with the most perfect confidence the verdict of posterity as to the internal changes in the direction of toleration, liberty and freedom of commerce which he had so large a share in introducing. His foreign policy commands the approbation of his contemporaries, but it is possible that in future times its reputation may suffer by an application to it of his own principles. Why should the *laissez faire* policy—the doctrine of the abstinence of government from any interference with its subjects—be restricted merely to that relation, and not extended to the relations between government and government? That our government should act for the purpose of obtaining freedom for foreign countries is now considered highly praiseworthy. May not the time come when it will be considered still more creditable for government to mind its own business, leaving its neighbors to manage theirs as they please?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ENGLAND ON THE COTTON CRISIS.

[From the London Herald, Oct. 15.]

On Tuesday night Sir William Atherton, Attorney General, and M. P. for Durham, addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Town Hall in that city. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Henderson.

The Attorney General observed in his speech:—Sir William next referred to the subject of the foreign policy of the country, citing, and expressing his adhesion to, the words employed by Earl Russell at the banquet in Newcastle on the previous evening. With reference to the American war, Earl Russell had observed that nothing but mischief would appear to be possible from a continuance of that a war. The sword did not bind, it sundered; and it seemed to be next to impossible to imagine that, in the event of one or the other of these States being victorious in the field, a union should be brought about in consequence which should either resemble the original Union or which should have in itself either the elements of advantage or durability. It must be the wish of every one that that unfortunate struggle might come to an early close, and that bloodshed in these countries might cease. *But that struggle had an aspect rather important to us in its bearing upon the commerce and industry especially of the northern parts of this country.* Let them take the case of the county of Lancaster, with a very extended population, with millions upon millions of capital invested in mills and machinery, in the manufacture of cotton. *The employment of the people, the employment of capital, the employment of machinery, all depended upon the supply of the raw material, and withdraw cotton from Lancashire, and how bread was to find its way to the mouths of the workmen it was very difficult to understand.* Therefore it was impossible, without hazarding any prediction, to look this great evil full in the face, and to consider the possibilities of the coming winter without great alarm—at least anxiety. It was to be hoped, however, that an overruling Providence might bring about events, the circumstances of which we were at present unable to discern or predict.

THE BLOCKADE AGAIN QUESTIONED.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 19.]

The question now for the consideration *of our government and that of France* is, how long shall the present state of things be suffered to continue? How long is maritime commerce to be embarrassed to suit the views of the Cabinet of Washington? If we are to acquiesce in the capture and confiscation of British ships and their cargoes, which commit no offence except that they happen [illegible]

[illegible]

Designs of European Powers on Mexico.

[illegible]

THE NEWS BY THE BORUSSIA.

[illegible]

The American Rebellion.

THE BLOCKADE AND THE COTTON SUPPLY.

[illegible]

France.

[illegible]

Prussia.

[illegible]

Austria.

[illegible]

Russia.

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

Italy.

[illegible]

Poland.

[illegible]

Commercial Intelligence.

[illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, November 1, 1861.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

SAILED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

American Ports.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT HALF PRICE. COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS and VESTS.

[illegible]

ELLIOT'S POCKET REVOLVER, A MOST POWERFUL ARM.

[illegible]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING

[illegible]